CHEAP DWELLINGS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION-THE EMPEROR'S MODEL HOUSES-REPORT UPON CHEAP, HEALTHY, AND COMFORTABLE BUILDINGS.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., of England, has published an elaborate report upon the plans and models for dwellings for the people in the Paris Exposition, which we abstract and quote largely from below :

The report "on dwellings, characterized by cheapness, combined with the conditions necessary for health and confert," begins with the assumption that fully one-half the diseases which afflict the wages classes in Great Britain, and more or less so those of Continental cities, are occasioned by localizing causes in and about their dwellfogs, together with the misuse of those dwellings by overcrowding. Comparisons between the death rate upon the Queen's estate at Osborne and the goveral labor districts indicated that, if equal sanitary care were made the uni versal rule, the moriality even in the raral districts would be about one-half what it is at present. In the matter of sanitary constructions and arrangements, it is alleged that the dwellings erected as models in the great Exhibition display no advance in principles from those which Prince Albert displayed in the World's Fair of 1851. The epread of misery and disorder concurrently with the spread of manufactures in the chief cities of France havg excited the attention of the Academy of Moral and Political Science of the Institute, three of the members have carefully studied the subject with a view to practical improvement. This investigation has shown, says the report, "how inferior were the results of all measures of cure and alleviation by charities, and how superior were the results of well-directed exertions in the way of prevention, under the leadership of M. Jean Dolfus, an eminent manufacturer, the present Mayor of Mulhouse, who deemed the great point of attack on the progressive mass deemed the great point of attack on the progressive mass of evil to be in the amendment of the habitations." M. Dolfus first erected an experimental block of four dwellings, and then organized a society with a capital of 200, 600 frames, and out of sixty shares took thirty-live blauself. But previous to this the Emperor had studied and experimented upon the same subject. In 1842 he had erected a cité ourrieré, or workingmen's quarter, and in 1852 a great of 10,000,000 frames was allotted for the amelieration of the dwellings of the laborers in some of the manufacturing cities. There was a radical difficulty in the citié ourrieré, in that it was so constructed as to resemble bar-

well as the advantage of the garden in fine for the ciddren, as also convenience for much secupation for the honsewife, and further, the the culturary produce of the garden.

of each house complete is 3,000f., or about \$500, edinnets of the garden, the kitchen, the cultur, off. They are sold to the workmen, who pay for t, by an advance of 130f. or 30of., and then by stallments of principal and interest, so as to be prictors of their houses in fourties or fifteen in of 622 dw. Hings constructed by the company unit, 1805, 640 were sold, and the financial operate company were completely successful. The exist followed at Guadweiller, by the manufacturers included the been constructed, of which forty alice are atthe manufactory of the Messex, Bourcart them.

ment, were discussed, and the conclusion is expressed that the inst is preferable, and more generally profitable to the occupant, the report saying:

"As a rule a poor man makes a poor landlord, and for his family a bad one; and it would be better for them to be under a rich one. The family of the poor man have to submit to discemirate from dilapidations, without the power of freeing themselves by any change from him. Moreover, I have never bitherto met with an instance of any structural improvement or advance made in the dwellings of the wages class or peasant proprietary by themselves."

thenselves."

In disproof of the last assertion, however, is the fact that when the Emperor directed 40 new dwellings to be erected upon a plan of his own, the associated workmen of Paris declared that they could make improvements in them, whereupon the Emperor granted them 20,000 transes with which to make the trial, and they constructed a dwelling which they adopted as their model. Of the latter design the report says:
"On the whole, this house, on examination, it will be

which to make the trust, and they could make improvements in them, which to make the trust, and they concrited a distinguish they adopted as their model. Of the latter design of the trust and the elegation examination, it will be agreed it, mater the current method of the latter design of the latter design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be agreed it, ander the current method of the latter design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be adoptive the latter design of the latter design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be adoptive for the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be adoptive for the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the latter and the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the adoptive rooms; had the will be a design of the adoptive rooms; had the property of the adoptive rooms; had the adoptive rooms; had the adoptive r

less than nine menths. Indeed, registrars of deaths are aware that an extra death rate is, after all, usually attendant on their first occupation. The majority of bent figures in our villages are due to the infliction of rheumatism from dagos. In Paris, nowthithstanding its particularly dry subsoil and its drier climate, the sanitary, or insaditary, evils of the cemmon architect's construction appear to be even greater than in London. A Parisian builder of considerable experience, gave the assurance that it was unsafe to occupy any new house in Paris in less than a year after its construction, and that there were houses in Paris which would never be dry "in their lives," and would always afflict their occupants. In going over the new model dwellings constructed for the Emperor, marks of damp were observed upon some of the walls, although they had been erected acarly two years. The concerge who showed them was suffering from a grievous rheumatic affection, and the occupants had had much illness among them, from having occupied the houses too soon.

Of another difficulty, the report says: Complaints, I found, were made in another sot of the model dwellings, to which the jury had proposed to accord a medal, of the inferior quality of the tile pavement of the rooms. And certainly, the common tile or brief floorings—especially absorbent tiles and tiles which conduct heat rapidly, as some some of them do—are detrimental to strongth. A cook, who suited her master, an eminent manufacturer, gave him notice to quit, as she found that she could not work so well, or without detriment to health, on the brick or tile floor of his kitchen as she had done in a kitchen with a wooden floor. He found that a number of his female workers made the like complaints of the bad influence of common tile floors. He could not be persuaded of these different results, and to try them, he had a wooden floor his female workers made the like complaints of the bad influence of common tile floors. He could not be persuaded for these different res

The use of hollow bricks is recommended as avoiding many of the evils which have been cited in the ordinary material. The impertance of having all walls surface of such materials as will wash is strongly urged. The best specimen of a sanitary wall-surface was found in class 24 of the Prussian department of the Exhibition, in the white pettery, large exterior surfaces of stones manufactured by Felher of Berlin. In them the joints are almost imperceptible. Mr. Serivner, the engineer of the potteries, asserted that by machinery, if there were a sufficient demand, ornamental terra-cotta impermeable tile surfaces may be produced at a charge below that of unlewn stone for architectural construction.

M. Ferrand, the architectural constructions, which would be insufficient for bearing purposes, but the wall is held tegether by iron columns, beams, and cross-trees. Of the hollow-brick cottage constructions, with hollow-brick flat roofs as well as walls, in England, it is reported that, as anticipated, they are warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer than the common constructions; while of racisent hollow floors that are warmer by hinder and cooler in Summer than the common constructions; while of racisent hollow floors that are warmer by that are made neath them, it is declared that the variable chair and cooler in Summer than the common constructions; while of racisent hollow floors that are warmer by hind rain ander neath them, it is declared that the variable chair that derived from any other mode of house-warming. M. Ferrand has an extended application of these double walls as a monas of equalizing temperature. He opens the space between the two hellow walls into the cave or cellar beneath the ground floor, from which the air circulates between the walls. The nir of the cave being cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter in extremes of temperature to maintain quad temperature in the inte

wall set in cement, costing is, the superficial yard, against 4s. 6d, and 5s. for the common brick wall set in mortar; the whole cottage, with improved quarifies and washable walls, costing 25 per cent less than the common brick construction. There is, however, one important material, of which extended adaptations from all parts of Europe are displayed in the Exhibition—manely, Portland cements, in various forms of concretes, that appears to present great and earlier facility of individual use, with the least amount of skilled labor. It is proved that with a proportion of from one-fifth to one-cirith of Portland cement to sand, gravel, or small stone, a wall may be made one-third strenger than common brickwork, or with concrete a wall may be made of equal strength with one-third the thickness of common brickwork, and of equal thickness, about one-half the price. The common brick absorbs about one-half the price. The concrete wall does not absorb one-quarter that quantity, and takes about a quarter that time indrying, and when made of the barrier stone, and properly set, it may be said to be importmable to wet. In the French Exhibition of bailding materials there is a very interesting collection of specimens of concrete from Vicat's cement (which is nearly the some as Portland, with table-tops for wine faverus, of poished stene, held together, like mosaic work, by the cement, as well as stone for foot and road pavenent, and blocks for cement, with colored concrete facings, worth excepting, as also some very good scalptured casts and objects of external decoration. But the chief development of the application of cement to concrete constructions is made by M. Cognet, who, by machinery, crushes stone into as fine a sand and powder as he can get it, and mixes the materials of lime and cement, and by pressure produces specimens of enormous strength, when powdered grantle or porphyry is used, of strength approaching to that of the original stone. In the annex near the pond in the direction of the Pont de Jeta there is a schoolhouse constructed by him, with statues of grantle, perphyry, and other objects, specimens of the material. These various specimens go to proved that if obserts with the quality of hard stone are required, it will be more economical to break the stone into piecessaid reast it in molds with cement than to care it. One of the most important specimene is the flat concrete roof and its wide span, proving the possibility of making the ceilings and roofs of nouses as with one large slab of stone. The principle of construction established by these concrete is that everything is made, as it were, a monolith. A church at Veshet, near Paris, is made of the Beton Coignet, and the steeple may be said to be a monolith. In inferior constructions this is of importance, as cisterns and large waterianks are made of it, as in one piece, without the insecurity of numerous mere common mortar-joints. The proportions of the common beton, or concrete, were of river sand of good smality, 5 enbic meters; hydraulic lime, slaked in powder, 1 cubic meter; heavy Paria cement considered equal to Portland cemently, 20s kilogrammes. In 1848 I got some trial works made for the use of concrete for public drainage and seweringe work. I do not know what cement was used; but, as cement were at that time less understood, probably the wrong sort was used, for the report was an afformation, and the river, has made very extensive trials, which establish the great str

Total cubic Cost per *pare. 9.025 5,600 7,400 The Mulhouse dwellings. 9,705
The Workmen of Paris ditto. 5,900
The Copperatives of Paris ditto. 7,400
Model dwellings (concrete), with weahable interior walls, on the Prince Concort's principle of flat roofs. 4,800

Model dwelling (concrete), with seabable interior
walls, on the Prince Consert's principle of flat roofs, 4,800

THE WINDOW QUESTION.

Under ordinary constructions, with single plates of thin glass, about one-third of the warmth of the apartment is radiated through the windows, but a double window, with the stratum of air between, makes the window space about equal to the common wall space in non-coaducting power, and of very thick plate glass, approximate in proportion to its thickness to the double window. By one experiment in Winter time it was found that the difference of radiation (the thermometer being at 30°) between a thin window and one of thick plate glass is about 8°. To bring this home to the case of the aborting-class dwellings. If a man pays a shilling a week, as he generally does in London, for his coal for warming his one room in Winter time, one-third, or four-pence of it, would be wasted through the thin window. Now, this waste of heating power would compensate for getting a thick glass andow or a double one. All the model dwelling window in the Exhibition were of thin window-glass; some of frem of unnecessarily small panes, the woodwork of which would go far to provide thick glass and larger panes. The Austrian model dwellings, however, had a good donile window, 6 ft. by 3\(\frac{1}{1}\), which might be made for about 30°. Saving heat, as it would do, for a large proportion of the year, this window certainly would be economical. Windows made flush with the wall gain light as well aspace. The Minlhouse and the model dwellings are defective in their window construction. There has been as ye, no introduction of cheap forms of thick ground glass, which, without interrupting light, performed the service of curtains to the lower panes. Very thick glass is safe from breaking than thin glass; and therefore may be safely used in large panes, even for cottages. In some bouses of a higher condition, in the north of England, plate flass is used of nearly \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch is thickness. It is so diffic

as in Europe. No range is considered complete here atthout it.—En. Trits.]
This cottage-beating and cooking question forms a large part of the towns' smoke question. The economies of fuel practised in France, on account of the deamers of fuel, makes the chief difference between the atmosphere of Puris and London. Let any Englishman compare the two, and funging in how short a time those bright white-two, it is thought in how short a time those bright white-fronted houses of Paris would be as soot-begrined as St. Panis at they were under a London smoke. Yet, by the economy of fuel, I have nacertained that the warming is often as cheap in Paris, with cool at more than double the price, as it is in London. The contract price for warming the Madeleine, with 60,000 metres of space, is 11f, per diem. The contract price of keeping up size heat of an bospital to 61° Fabrenheit, night and day, and

Use price in the advances of the control of the con

of strong cross wires, of about an eighth of an inch thick, there is woven by a powerful machine a mass of straw or fibrous matter, which is saturated with a solution that renders it freproof. It is then subjected to very powerful pressure. A coating of light Scott's cement mixed with a parim cement is then put upon it for inside facing, and of Portland cement is then put upon it for inside facing, and of Portland cement for the put upon it for inside facing, and of Portland cement for the put upon it for inside facing, and of Portland cement for shade in four shade in income than it is formed into albs in it for made in the interest the construction, it is formed into albs in it for made in the interest that the put together and closely and securely fastened with such as are from it in to albs in the like. These slabety as superior paneling for dividing walls and partitions. Where space is of importance it has the adverted well to the provide of the interest of the control than it is not allowed to the provide of the model of not more than it in or? in. In thickness, and yet its quality deadens sound. It has also greater that the proportion of because of the checked of not more than it in or? in. In thickness, and yet its quality deadens sound. It has also greater the control that it is not be good asphala and contains and covered with layered reading superior back of tile, thength not, as a record to the correct of the needs and the provided of the model dwellings in the Exhibition have an of the model of well in principle.

In respect to the economy of these improved construction of the principle, or on the Nicoli wall principle of construction. Mr. examel Sharp has made a very close estimate of a four-tanemented dwelling on the principle of construction. Mr. examel Sharp has made a very close estimate of a four-tanemented dwelling on the principle of construction of the Prince Consorts medial and principle of construction of the Prince Consorts medial and principle of construction. All principles of constru

ventilation.

THE WATER-SUPPLY QUESTION.

Strange to say, all the model dwellings in the Exposition are designed to be supplied with water by hand, and not from service pipes. Their construction in this particular is, therefore, not of special moment to dwellers in tenement houses in New-York or Brooklyn. But as this abstract of the report upon cottages and laborers' houses is intended for service to farmers and country laborers, as well as those of the city, we note the points of observation in this particular:

In some of the model dwellings, those of Mdme. Jouffray Raynault, the immates paid a sou a day, or 38d, per week, for what we should consider a scanty supply brought to them by water-carriers. Not fally is cleanliness productive of health, but it is an economical habit. It has been found that five members of a family that are regularly washed will be kept in as good a condition on the same amount of food as four that are unwashed. Even pigs that are well washed and kept with clean skins put on one fourth more flesh with the same quantity and sert of food that is eaten by pigs that are unwashed. In well-managed prisons, where the cells are well supplied with water, where the cells are well supplied with water, where the prisoners are made to have head-to-foot ablutions, where there is good ventilation kept up, and where wall smells are prevented, and drain smells excluded, although there is a watercloset in each cell—in these dwellings, although the diet is much lower (except that there is good milk as a part of the vesetable dietary), epidemic attacks, and altrest all spontaneous acute diseases are abelished; typhus, or the juil fever, is now unknown there; and there is less than one-third of the sickness and death rates provalent among the general outside population.

An invention was patented in England some years ago An invention was patented in England some years ago

An invention was patented in England some years ago for the distribution of water through very small pipes of gutta percha or glass, with a bore ne larger than that of a pipe-stem. The small bore water-pipe enters a vessel of earthenware, or of the cheapest glass, which is closed at the top, and it enters by a three-way tap. The water passes through the pine year shall a small production. The Milliones and the model dwellings are defeative in their window construction. There has been as ye no the instructions of cheap forms of thick ground grieced curvitions interrupting light very thick glass is safe from the beautiful the condition. The new for colleges is a safe from the condition of the north of Encland, plate place and therefore may be safely used the large panes, even for cottages. In some houses of a higher condition, in the north of Encland, plate plate is through and requires a work of so much mose, duties through and requires a work of so much mose, duties through and requires a work of so much mose, duties through and requires a work of so much mose, duties through and requires a work of so much mose, duties through the reduce the new of outside some light. It is suggested to the condition of the condition of the says:

THE WARMING AND COOKING QUESTION,
Upon this important point the report of Mr. Chadwick says:

In the condition stated of the cottager one-third of the heart of whose fire escape. Herough the third window says:

In the condition stated of the cottager one-third of the heart of whose fire escape. Herough the third window says:

In the condition stated of the cottager one-third of the heart of whose fire escapes through the third window says:

In the condition stated of the cottager one-third of the theory of the properly carried away, and it has been the same time. For a same time the condition is the same time for the work of the properly carried away, and it has been the same time for the model dwellings at the eliminary that the same time for the same time. For the conditions are the model dwellings at the Exhibition, especially the ensiste of the same time for the same time for the third will be a same time to the part of the college to the same time for the third will be a same time to the same time for the time to cover the part of the collings, the condition of the deliminary and the collings at the model dwellings at the Exhibition, especially the ensiste of the

individuals or companies, such as that of Muthonse, under highly intelligent and zealous direction. Such associated effort must be looked to for the best improvement under such direction as will not accept existing habits and practice of construction as fixed and unchangeable conditions (as most associated building companies in England have hitherto done), and as will set adde obstructive interests, and will be content with wholesale profits, such as 10 per cent upon materials obtained first hand, or manufactured expressly on a large scale.

A YANKEE IN THE ORIENT.

When I think how I have been swindled by becks of Oriental travel, I want a tourist for breakfast. For years and years I have dreamed of the wonders of the Turkish bath; for years and years I have promised myself that I would yet enjoy one. Many and many a time, in fancy, I have lain in the marble bath, and breathed the slumbrous fragrance of eastern spices that filled the air; then passed through a weird and complicated system of pulling and hauling, and drenching and scrubbing, by a gang of naked savages who loomed vast and vaguely through the steaming mists, like demons; then rested for a while on a divan fit for a King; then passed through another complex ordeal, and one more fearful than the first; and finally, swathed in soft fabrics, was conveyed to a princely saloon and laid upon a bed of eider down, where eunuchs, gorgeous of costume, fanned me while I drowsed and dreamed, or contentedly gazed at the rich hangings of the apartment, the soft carpets, the sumptuous furniture, the pictures; and drank delicious coffee, smoked the soothing narghali, and dropped, at the last, into tranquil repose, lulled by sensuous odors from unseen censors, by the gentle influence of the narghili's Persian tobacco, and by the music of fountains that counterfeited the patter-

That was the picture, just as I got it from incendiary books of travel. It was a poor, miserable fraud. The reality is no more like it than the Five Points are like the Garden of Eden. They received me in a great court, paved with marble slabs; around it were broad galleries, one above another, carpeted with seedy matting, railed with unpainted balmstrades, and furnished with huge, rickety chairs, enshioned with rusty old mattresses indented with impressions left by the forms of nine successive generations of men who had reposed upon them. The place was vast, naked, dreary—its court a barn, its galleries stalls for human horses. The cadaverous, half-nude varlets that served in the establishment had nothing of poetry in their appearance, nothing of romance, nothing of Oriental splendor. They shed no entraneing odors—just the contrary. Their hungry eyes and their lank forms continually suggested one glaring, unsentimental fact—they wanted a "square meal."

I went up into one of the racks and undressed. An unclean starveling wrapped a gaudy table-cloth hour was hire and hung a white ray over my shoul-That was the picture, just as I got it from incen

I went up into one of the racks and undressed. An unclean starveling wrapped a gaudy table-cloth about my loins, and hung a white rag over my shoulders. If I had had a tub then, it would have come natural to me to take in washing. I was then conducted down stairs into the wet, slippery court, and the first things that attracted my attention were my heels. My fall excited no comment. They expected it, no doubt. It belonged in the list of softening, sensuous influences peculiar to this home of eastern havery. It was softening enough, certainly, but its application was not happy. They now gave me a pair of wooden clogs—benches in miniature, with leather straps over them to confine my feet (which they would have done, only I do not wear No. 13s). These things dangled uncomfortably by the straps when I lifted up my feet, and came down in awkward and unexpected places when I put them on the floor again, and sometimes turned sideways and wrenched my saides out of inits. However, it was all Oriental

After a while he brought a basin, some soap, and something that seemed to be the tail of a horse. He made up a prodigious quantity of soap-suds, deluged me with them from head to foot without warning me something that seemed to be the tail of a horse. He made up a prodigious quantity of soap-suds, deluged me with them from head to foot without warning me to shut my eves, and then swabbed me viciously with the horse-tail. Then he left me there, a staine of snowy lather, and went away. When I got tired of waiting, I went and hunted him up. He was propped against the wall, in another room, asleep. I woke him. He was not disconcerted. He took me back and flooded me with exhausting hot water, then turbaned my head, swathed me with dry table-cloths, and conducted me to a latticed chicken-coop in one of the galleries, and pointed to one of those Arkansas beds. I mounted it, and vaguely expected the odors of Araby again. They did not come. The blank, unormamented coop had nothing about it of that Oriental voluptnousness one reads of so much. It was more suggestive of the county hospital than anything else. The skinny servitor brought a narghili, and I got him to take it out again without wasting any time about it. Then he brought the world-renowned Turkish coffee that poets have sung so rapturously for many generations, and I siezed upon it as the last hope that was left of my old dreams of Eastern Inxury. It was another swindle. Of all the unchristian beverages that ever passed my lips, Turkish coffee is the worst. The cup is small, it is smeared with grounds; the coffee is black, thick, unsavory of smell, and execrable in taste. The bottom of the cup has a muddy sediment in it half an inch deep. This goes down your throat, and portions of it lodge by the way and produce a tickling aggravation that keeps you barking and coughing for an hour.

Here endeth my experience of the celebrated Turkish bath, and here also endeth my dream of the bliss the mortal revels in who passes through it. It is a malignant swindle. The man who enjoys it is qualified to enjoy anything that is repulsive to sight or sense, and he that can invest it with the charm of poetry is able to do the same with anything else in the world that is tedio

long robes, who spin round, and round, and round, with closed eyes and arms elevated and extended, and look as ridiculous as it is possible for any creature to look. They keep time to a caterwauling of barbarous instruments and more barbarous human voices, and travelers call the stipid performance and its infamous accompaniments "impressive." So would be a carnival of idiots and tom-cats.

The Dervishes are so hely that you must take your boots off when you enter their menagerie—their mesque, if you like it better. There are 300 visitors, 600 bare feet, and ne two of them emit a similar fragrance. Here you have 600 different smells to start with. There are 20 Dervishes: they spin around a large, close room nine times and exhale a different eder every time, and a meaner one. So there you have 870 separate and distinct smells, and any one of them worse than a burning rag factory. Truly it is very impressive. The Danning Dervishes are the dreariest, silhest humbings in all the Orient. They know it as well as anybody. Yet every as that comes here from a distant land rashes there to see them, just as I did, and then rushes to the photographer's and buys their pictures—which I did not do. I wish I were Sultan for one day. I would hang all the Dervishes for 40 minutes, and if they did not behave themselves after that I would be severe with them.

The books of travel have shamefully deceived me them.

The books of travel have shamefully deceived me

The books of travel have shamefully deceived me all these years, but they can never do it more. The narghii, the dervishes, the aromatic codes, the Turkish bath—these are the things I have accepted and believed in, with simple, unquestioning faith, from boyhead; and, behold, they are the poorest, sickest, wretchedest lumbras the world can furnish. Wonders, forseoth! What is Turkish coffre to the coffee at home! What is a narghiii to a meerschaum! What is a Turkish bath in Constantinoule to a Russian one is a Turkish bath in Constantinople to a Russian one in New-York? What is constantinople to a Russian one in New-York? What are the dancing dervisites to the nearo minstrels?—and heaven help us, what is Oriental aphendor to the Black Crock? New-York has nife wonders where Constantinople has one!

Mark Twain.

The long terrible years of war at last rolled by the

POETICAL HUMBUGGERY. From Our Special Correspondent
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31, 1867.

ing of Summer rain.

invery. It was softening enough, certainly, but its application was not happy. They now gave me a pair of wooden clogs—benches in miniature, with sample and the provided in t

more he polished, the worse I smelt. It was alarming. I said to him: "I perceive that I am pretty far gone. It is plain that I ought to be buried without any unnecessary delay. Perhaps you had better go after my friends at once, because the weather is warm, and I cannot 'keep' long." He went on scrubbing, and paid no attention. I soon saw that he was reducing my size. He bore hard on his mitten, and from under it rolled little cylinders, like maccaroni. It could not be dirt, for it was too white. He pared me down in this way for a long time. Finally I said: "It is a tedious process; it will take hours to trim me to the size you want me. I will wait; go and borrow a jack-plane." He paid no attention at all.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE LIES OF SPECULATORS-REAL NUMBER OF THE HOSTILE INDIANS. From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER, NEAR MODITAL OF THE LITTLE ARKANSAS, SOP. 30, 1807. The fight of the 21st ult. upon the Republi. can was planned and executed by the speculators and others who are interested in fomenting a general Indian war. How well they succeeded the recent action of the Southern Cheyennes proves. They re-Camatiches were there engaged, which assertion I in restigated during my recent trip to those tribes, and from the testimony of whites of undoubted integrity who were at the time with them, and from the mode positive denial of the Indians themselves. I pronounce it maliciously false. These speculators pertinaciously attempted to deceive the public by a report that the Osages had crossed the Arkansas or hostilities intent, and when they found that tribe at home eating their dried corn and the buffale meat they brought with them from a buffale limit or which they had gone and not upon the war-path, they reported their return from the war-path with large number of scalps and horses. More recently they reported the Osages upon the Sante Fe roud engaged in killing and scalping. From Col. Banks, Special Commissioner, who has recently returned from the Osages, I learn that every chief with his band was present at the Council and expressed himself for peace. vestigated during my recent trip to those tribes, and

band was present at the Council and expressed blue self for peace.

An article which appeared in a recent number of The Atchison Champion, and has been widely copied, represents the names and probable number of the hostile bands now united in the war upon the whitee as follows: Kiowas, 4,000; Apaches, 7,000; Blackfeet, 6,000; Camanches, 20,000; Sionx, 22,000; Crows, 2,000; Cheyennes, 2,500; Minitares, 2,500; Gros Ventres, 500; Total, 79,000. I hardly know whether to take the above as a joke or a fraud. The Indian Commissioner in his report last July represented the numbers pretty fairly as follows: "The Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, say 180 ledge, about 200 warriors; Minneconjoux Sioux, about 300 ledges, 500 warriors; Ogalialla Sioux who would not consent to cede the right of way for the Montage road, via. Powder River, and the right to plant offlitary posts in their country, say 120 ledges, about 25 warriors; Brulé Sioux and Two-Ketale's band; of Sioux, both coinciding with the Ogaliallas, each 124 ledges and 300 warriors, in all from 1,600 to 1,800 effective warriors. It was those who perpetrated the Phil. Kearny massacre, and are now carrying on the warriors to be a frequency of the Warriors of the Warriors of the Phil. Kearny massacre, and are now carrying on the warriors. Phil. Kearny massacre, and are now carrying on the war in the North." On the Plains further South are the Southern Cheyennes, less than 300 warriors, in all less than 2,000.

MEXICO.

THE RECENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-CORONA AND ESCOREDO SUPPOSITING JUAREZ-PRES-ENT CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES-WILD PROJECTS-DEATH OF MR. BARRON. From Our Special Correspondent. CITY OF MEXICO, September 21, 1905

The elections have taken place, and the resuit in this district, from which alone the returns have been received, leave the affair in quite as great a models as before. Both the Juarez party and his opposers claim a victory, though the figures would seem to indicate decided opposition to Juarez's platform. In 192 procinces the returns show 6,741 votes against the Convocatorio, and 3,982 in favor of it. But under the system personal in Mexico, of choosing unpledged electors to several officers to be elected, an outsider care estimate—as he must know the men individua what may be the effect of official influences in

The death of Mr. Eustace flarron, the head of the great banking-house of Barron, Forbus & Co., which occurred nearly three weeks ago, has inflicted a blow upon all me reantile and public enterprises, which is beginning to be seriously felt. Aside from his personal heatic, he was "par excellence" the patron of all the public happycements of the country; and very few small tradistry, either of the capital or the interior, can chain to have been enterly free and independent of his assistance. But the beginning has been the greatest lessure by his death, as it is estimated here that at least 6,000 persons were the Galf recipients of his bounty. recipients of his bounty.

KENTUCKY.

WILL THE STATE BE RECONSTRUCTED !-- WILL THE NEGROES BE GIVEN THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE? - NEGROES AND UNION MEN DAILY SHOT DOWN-CONGRESS THE ONLY HOPE OF THE LOYAL MEN FOR JUSTICE. From Our Special Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18, 1867. What is to be done with Kentucky? Will she be reconstructed? These are questions that thousands of men not only in Kentucky but all over the Union are every day asking. From 1861 down to the present time something has been the matter with the State. When the late lamented Lincoln was President of the Union-when the shock of contending armies was heard daily; when the shock of contending armics was heard daily; when every State in the South was the scene of bloodsbed, and every house in the land a house of mourning; wh a the strength of the nation was being put forth to over-come rebellion-Kentucky was dillydallying on both sides, sending secret commissions to Jofferson Davis rad delegation after delegation to Mr. Lincoln, always grambling, always reciting her imaginary wrongs and griev-

ances.

With the Federal Government her trouble began when Camp Dick Robinson was formed, and the Lincoln guns sent into the State; and it culminated with the enlistment of the negroes. This last act put the State com-pletely on the side of Robellion, not more than one; an in ten remaining entirely loyal. It has often beer remarked that it would have been better for the Gen ral Government if Kentucky had gone with the secoded States. There can be no doubt of the fact, and it may also be said with great truth, it would have been better for the State. From the time she failed to go boldly with Jeff Davis, and Gen. Nelson entered the State and put arms in the hands of loyal men, there has been notaing but confusion, heart-burnings, feuds, and hisking acable the pricks. That her neutrality has cost her more dearly than would open rebellion, we think no cansiderate man will deny. Yet she is not to be blamed too severely for her lack of decision, for, lying broadside to and con igaous with the loyal States of Ohio, fedinus, and libror, the prompt action of the Government in throwing trapps into her borders cut short her deliberations, and gave her no choice or chance to rebet. We do not mean, in saying this, to cover up the contemptible shallowness of the scheme of remaining neutral indway in the nation, in a war in which 34,000,000 of people were engaged, but only to show that after a very early period in the Rebellem, Kentucky could not rebel, while other States were left for months to make up their decision. We are quite sure that but for the presence of the Federal troops, Kentucky would, by a large vote of her people, have resolved to receive at any time during the years 1802, 53, and 54. The will was there, and is still there; but the opportunity was wanning, and will be long wanting.

It is true that thousands of solders arrayed themselves on the side of the Union in the State; but that was before the Emancipation Preclamation, or the entistment of the slaves, and it is doubted if they had waited avaited whether they would have fought in the same army with negroes. It is also true that there are many citizens of Kantucky who were not soldiers, but were always good. Union men, and who have suffered more for their loyalty to the old flag than any other persons in the country but these are so few in number they can hardly centred a single country. During the war we had the strange special rights, and reserved immunities. We all remember they who the stitckers of the flag, and the discupp also be said with great truth, it would have been better for the State. From the time she failed to go boldly with